

ChIMP Vignette

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Load Libraries

Libraries “CAMML” (Schiebout and Frost 2022) and “Seurat” (Satija et al. 2015) need to be loaded to carry out this vignette. Packages will also load additional libraries they depend on.

```
library(CAMML)
library(Seurat)
library(dplyr)
```

Data Processing

The following code outlines how the joint scRNA-seq/CITE-seq data from Lawlor, et al. (2021) (Lawlor et al. 2021), available on the 10X Genomics website, was processed for further analysis.

```
#load data
malt <- Read10X("raw_feature_bc_matrix/")

## 10X data contains more than one type and is being returned as a list containing matrices of each type

#isolate the RNA data and make it a Seurat Object
malt.data <- malt$`Gene Expression`
seurat <- CreateSeuratObject(counts = malt.data, min.cells=10,min.features=100)

#filter for mitochondrial genes
seurat[["percent.mt"]] <- PercentageFeatureSet(seurat, pattern = "^MT-")
seurat <- subset(seurat, subset = percent.mt < 10)

#normalize and scale the RNA data
seurat <- NormalizeData(seurat)
seurat <- FindVariableFeatures(seurat, selection.method = "vst", nfeatures = 2000)
seurat <- ScaleData(seurat)

## Centering and scaling data matrix

#cluster and visualize
seurat <- RunPCA(seurat)

## PC_1
## Positive: PCLAF, MKI67, RGS13, TYMS, MYBL2, CDK1, ZWINT, RRM2, UBE2C, AURKB
## TK1, GRN, PKM, TOP2A, BIRC5, ACTB, CCNB2, PHGDH, DHFR, LMO2
```

```

##      NUF2, CST3, SPC25, CTSH, SERPINA9, ASPM, GTSE1, CDT1, SHCBP1, MAD2L1
## Negative: ANXA1, GPR171, GZMK, CCL5, CD8A, SPRY1, GZMA, GTSCR1, RTKN2, TRGC2
##      NKG7, CD40LG, KRT1, KLRD1, IFNG, CRTAM, CD8B, LINC02446, ITM2A, LYPD3
##      ITGA6, ID1, CDKN1C, KLRB1, TRDC, TRGC1, ALKAL2, KLRC2, LINC01871, ENC1
## PC_ 2
## Positive: PCLAF, MKI67, RRM2, ZWINT, CDK1, AURKB, UBE2C, TYMS, TOP2A, RGS13
##      BIRC5, TK1, SPC25, CDCA5, MYBL2, GTSE1, DHFR, NUF2, CDT1, CCNB2
##      CDCA7, MAD2L1, SERPINA9, RMI2, ASPM, CD79A, GINS2, CHEK1, ASF1B, SHCBP1
## Negative: CEBPD, CST3, TNFAIP2, LYZ, TYROBP, CSF2RA, NDRG2, LGALS2, NECTIN2, FCER1G
##      SERPINA1, RAB32, GOS2, ETS2, PLAUR, ALDH2, IFITM3, C15orf48, CXCL8, VEGFA
##      AC020656.1, CLEC7A, IL1B, CXCL2, PKP2, DST, AIF1, TIMP1, PLXDC2, CFP
## PC_ 3
## Positive: HLA-DRA, HLA-DQA1, HLA-DPA1, HLA-DQB1, HLA-DRB1, HLA-DPB1, CD74, IGHM, MS4A1, CD79A
##      HLA-DMA, IGKC, LY9, TCF4, BASP1, FCRL5, BCL2A1, TNFRSF13B, CTSZ, CD22
##      FTL, SWAP70, ID3, ITGAX, ARID3A, IGHA1, LDLRAD4, CTSH, SYNGR2, H3F3A
## Negative: ITM2A, IL32, ANXA1, MAF, GZMK, CTLA4, BATF, LDHB, TIGIT, HMGB2
##      ICA1, MT2A, KLRB1, CORO1B, H2AFZ, CCL5, LDHA, NCOA7, GZMA, S100A4
##      TNFRSF4, NKG7, GPR171, MAGEH1, PCLAF, GAPDH, CH25H, S100A10, PTPN13, ID2
## PC_ 4
## Positive: LYZ, TYROBP, LGALS2, FCER1G, CST3, AC020656.1, AIF1, IL1B, MS4A6A, CSF2RA
##      JAML, SERPINA1, CPVL, CFP, CD1E, AXL, GOS2, ITGAX, ID2, LST1
##      NLRP3, CLEC7A, EREG, C1QA, DUSP4, C15orf48, CLEC10A, CD4, PLAUR, C1QB
## Negative: CD79A, MS4A1, IGHM, S100A16, DSP, TM4SF1, RBP1, HLA-DRA, FOXC1, S100A14
##      CDC42EP1, EDN1, SOX9, NFIB, KRT7, ELF3, CD74, PITX1, ADIRF, TRIM29
##      S100A2, KRT8, TJP1, CALD1, GABRP, PALMD, TACSTD2, RND3, MEIS2, MIA
## PC_ 5
## Positive: PCLAF, MKI67, RRM2, BIRC5, CDK1, AURKB, LYZ, ZWINT, UBE2C, TCL1A
##      TOP2A, TK1, TYMS, LGALS2, SPC25, CDCA5, CST3, GTSE1, NUF2, CCNB2
##      AIF1, ASPM, IGLC2, ESCO2, AC020656.1, DHFR, C1orf162, MAD2L1, IL1B, PBK
## Negative: DUSP4, ARID3A, TNFRSF13B, SLAMF7, CPEB4, IGHA1, TRPV3, NEAT1, PDGFA, CLNK
##      S100A4, LITAF, CD27, RAMP1, GUSB, RGS1, BCAR3, SPN, SQSTM1, UGCG
##      CYTOR, FCRL4, ACY3, CD63, YWHAH, VOPP1, RAB11FIP1, BSG, ACP5, CLECL1

```

```
seurat <- FindNeighbors(seurat, dims = 1:10)
```

```
## Computing nearest neighbor graph
```

```
##Computing SNN
```

```
seurat <- FindClusters(seurat, resolution = 0.5)
```

```

## Modularity Optimizer version 1.3.0 by Ludo Waltman and Nees Jan van Eck
##
## Number of nodes: 6438
## Number of edges: 216819
##
## Running Louvain algorithm...
## Maximum modularity in 10 random starts: 0.8886
## Number of communities: 11
## Elapsed time: 0 seconds

```

```
seurat <- RunUMAP(seurat, dims = 1:10)
```

```
## Warning: The default method for RunUMAP has changed from calling Python UMAP via reticulate to the R  
## To use Python UMAP via reticulate, set umap.method to 'umap-learn' and metric to 'correlation'  
## This message will be shown once per session
```

```
## 12:13:39 UMAP embedding parameters a = 0.9922 b = 1.112
```

```
## 12:13:39 Read 6438 rows and found 10 numeric columns
```

```
## 12:13:39 Using Annoy for neighbor search, n_neighbors = 30
```

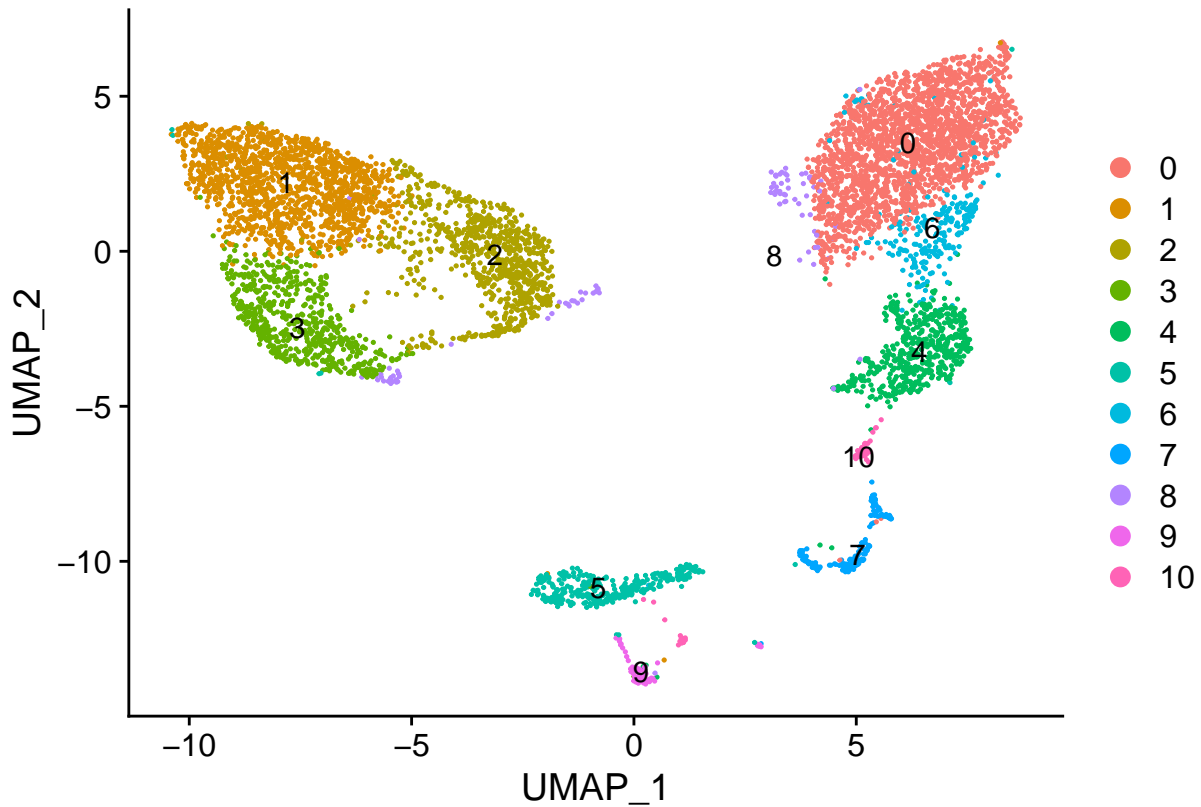
```
## 12:13:39 Building Annoy index with metric = cosine, n_trees = 50
```

```
## 0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%
```

```
## [----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
```

```
## *****|  
## 12:13:40 Writing NN index file to temp file /var/folders/wv/9lqlnjl571q8w6tn77wg10pr0000gp/T//RtmpOf  
## 12:13:40 Searching Annoy index using 1 thread, search_k = 3000  
## 12:13:41 Annoy recall = 100%  
## 12:13:42 Commencing smooth kNN distance calibration using 1 thread  
## 12:13:44 Initializing from normalized Laplacian + noise  
## 12:13:44 Commencing optimization for 500 epochs, with 266746 positive edges  
## 12:13:54 Optimization finished
```

```
UMAPPlot(seurat, label = T)
```



scRNA-seq and CITE-seq Integration

Following the RNA data processing, the CITE-seq data needs to be added back into the data as an additional assay in the Seurat Object (Satija et al. 2015; Stoeckius et al. 2017). Since we filtered the data, the CITE-seq data needs aligned with the remaining cells.

```
#read in data and CITE-seq
cb <- malt$`Antibody Capture`

#filter CITE-seq
adt_assay <- CreateAssayObject(counts =
                               cb[,colnames(cb) %in% colnames(seurat)])

## Warning: Feature names cannot have underscores ('_'), replacing with dashes
## ('-')

#add CITE-seq to SeuratObject
seurat[["ADT"]] <- adt_assay

#scale and normalize CITE-seq
seurat <- NormalizeData(seurat, assay = "ADT", normalization.method = "CLR")

## Normalizing across features
```

```
seurat <- ScaleData(seurat, assay = "ADT")
```

```
## Centering and scaling data matrix
```

Get Gene Sets and Run CAMML

In order to run CAMML and ChIMP, a gene set of cell types needs to be accessed. In the following code, “GetGeneSets” is used to load a pre-built gene set of 5 immune cell types. This can then be used to run CAMML. For this example HSCs will be removed.

```
#get gene sets
gene.set.df <- GetGeneSets(data = "immune.cells")

#filter out HSC
gene.set.df <- gene.set.df[-which(gene.set.df$cell.type == "HSC_CD34+"),]

gene.set.df
```

```
##   gene.symbol cell.type gene.weight   ensembl.id
## 1   ABCB4      B_cell   5.929227 ENSG00000005471
## 3   AIM2      B_cell   5.750254 ENSG000000163568
## 5   BANK1     B_cell   7.942142 ENSG000000153064
## 8   BLK      B_cell   7.548835 ENSG000000136573
## 9   BTNL9     B_cell   5.071020 ENSG000000165810
## 12  CD19     B_cell   8.853964 ENSG000000177455
## 13  CD22     B_cell   6.364610 ENSG000000012124
## 19  CD79A    B_cell   8.582138 ENSG000000105369
## 24  CPNE5    B_cell   6.580999 ENSG000000124772
## 30  E2F5     B_cell   7.159631 ENSG000000133740
## 32  FCRL1    B_cell   8.492002 ENSG000000163534
## 33  FCRL2    B_cell   6.669676 ENSG000000132704
## 34  FCRLA    B_cell   8.898029 ENSG000000132185
## 38  HLA-DOB  B_cell   7.261022 ENSG000000241106
## 55  LINC00926 B_cell   5.223783 ENSG000000247982
## 60  MS4A1    B_cell   7.927719 ENSG000000156738
## 66  P2RX5    B_cell   5.862599 ENSG000000083454
## 69  PKHD1L1  B_cell   6.031826 ENSG000000205038
## 70  PLEKHG1  B_cell   5.831675 ENSG000000120278
## 71  PNOG     B_cell   7.489833 ENSG000000168081
## 74  RALGPS2  B_cell   5.228555 ENSG000000116191
## 85  SPIB     B_cell   6.160680 ENSG000000269404
## 86  STAP1    B_cell   5.787053 ENSG000000035720
## 92  TLR10    B_cell   7.109604 ENSG000000174123
## 2   ADGRE2   Monocyte  7.729049 ENSG000000127507
## 11  C5AR1    Monocyte  8.813094 ENSG000000197405
## 14  CD300LF  Monocyte  6.470491 ENSG000000186074
## 18  CD68     Monocyte  5.983464 ENSG000000129226
## 22  CDKN1C   Monocyte  5.755567 ENSG000000129757
## 25  CPPED1   Monocyte  5.344299 ENSG000000103381
## 27  CSF1R    Monocyte  6.984429 ENSG000000182578
## 28  CXCL16   Monocyte  6.330266 ENSG000000161921
```

## 36	HCK	Monocyte	7.334923	ENSG00000101336
## 37	HK3	Monocyte	5.814265	ENSG00000160883
## 51	LILRA1	Monocyte	6.479104	ENSG00000104974
## 52	LILRA2	Monocyte	6.321271	ENSG00000239998
## 53	LILRA5	Monocyte	5.485005	ENSG00000187116
## 54	LILRB2	Monocyte	8.092027	ENSG00000131042
## 57	LST1	Monocyte	5.607879	ENSG00000204482
## 61	MS4A7	Monocyte	6.592873	ENSG00000166927
## 62	MSR1	Monocyte	6.644375	ENSG00000038945
## 67	PAPSS2	Monocyte	5.102467	ENSG00000198682
## 68	PILRA	Monocyte	7.658938	ENSG00000085514
## 77	SERPINA1	Monocyte	6.364474	ENSG00000197249
## 80	SLC31A2	Monocyte	5.431567	ENSG00000136867
## 81	SLC7A7	Monocyte	5.888768	ENSG00000155465
## 83	SMPDL3A	Monocyte	5.007270	ENSG00000172594
## 84	SPI1	Monocyte	5.337993	ENSG00000066336
## 87	TBC1D8	Monocyte	5.634734	ENSG00000204634
## 88	TBXAS1	Monocyte	5.145335	ENSG00000059377
## 97	VM01	Monocyte	7.072633	ENSG00000182853
## 23	CLIC3	NK_cell	7.119036	ENSG00000169583
## 31	FASLG	NK_cell	5.610501	ENSG00000117560
## 40	IL18RAP	NK_cell	5.080865	ENSG00000115607
## 43	KIR2DL4	NK_cell	5.716879	ENSG00000189013
## 44	KIR3DL1	NK_cell	6.315612	ENSG00000167633
## 45	KIR3DL2	NK_cell	5.439694	ENSG00000240403
## 46	KLRF1	NK_cell	5.481712	ENSG00000150045
## 48	KRT86	NK_cell	5.458481	ENSG00000170442
## 73	PRR5L	NK_cell	5.241528	ENSG00000135362
## 76	S1PR5	NK_cell	5.062385	ENSG00000180739
## 78	SH2D1B	NK_cell	7.356306	ENSG00000198574
## 82	SLFN13	NK_cell	5.210182	ENSG00000154760
## 98	XCL1	NK_cell	6.650246	ENSG00000143184
## 99	YES1	NK_cell	5.168530	ENSG00000176105
## 6	BCL11B	T_cells	5.564075	ENSG00000127152
## 15	CD3D	T_cells	6.559457	ENSG00000167286
## 16	CD3E	T_cells	5.457156	ENSG00000198851
## 17	CD3G	T_cells	7.904570	ENSG00000160654
## 20	CD8A	T_cells	5.715826	ENSG00000153563
## 21	CD8B	T_cells	7.828488	ENSG00000172116
## 29	DPP4	T_cells	5.142898	ENSG00000197635
## 39	ICOS	T_cells	6.000820	ENSG00000163600
## 41	INPP4B	T_cells	5.664718	ENSG00000109452
## 42	ITK	T_cells	5.013501	ENSG00000113263
## 47	KLRG1	T_cells	5.244996	ENSG00000139187
## 50	LEF1	T_cells	5.500641	ENSG00000138795
## 56	LRRN3	T_cells	7.577637	ENSG00000173114
## 58	MAL	T_cells	7.694320	ENSG00000172005
## 63	NELL2	T_cells	6.411428	ENSG00000184613
## 65	OXNAD1	T_cells	5.250065	ENSG00000154814
## 75	RNF157	T_cells	5.376098	ENSG00000141576
## 79	SIRPG	T_cells	5.538280	ENSG00000089012
## 89	TC2N	T_cells	5.002518	ENSG00000165929
## 90	TCF7	T_cells	5.961207	ENSG00000081059
## 91	THEMIS	T_cells	6.889632	ENSG00000172673

```
## 93      TRABD2A   T_cells    5.447930 ENSG00000186854
## 94      TRAC     T_cells    5.025658 ENSG00000277734
## 95      TRAT1    T_cells    7.189648 ENSG00000163519
## 96      UBASH3A  T_cells    5.305995 ENSG00000160185
```

```
#run CAMML
seurat <- CAMML(seurat, gene.set.df)
```

```
## Computing VAM distances for 4 gene sets, 6438 cells and 15518 genes.
```

```
## Min set size: 11, median size: 23.5
```

```
## Warning: Feature names cannot have underscores ('_'), replacing with dashes
## ('-')
```

```
## Warning: Feature names cannot have underscores ('_'), replacing with dashes
## ('-')
```

```
## Warning: Cannot add objects with duplicate keys (offending key: vamcdf_) setting
## key to original value 'camml_'
```

Integrate CITE-seq via ChIMP into CAMML with k-means Discretization

Following the running of CAMML, the cell type scores can be altered by the inclusion of CITE-seq data using ChIMP. In order to use this, a list of cell types and their corresponding CITE-seq markers needs to be built. This list, the Seurat Object, and a vector of booleans will then be fed into ChIMP. The vector serves to designate whether, in cases of multiple marker proteins in a cell type, any marker protein can be present to maintain the CAMML score or if ChIMP should require all marker proteins to be present to maintain the CAMML score.

In other words, if a user designates both CD4 and CD8 for T cells, anyMP=TRUE would require that just one of the two markers be present in a cell for the cell to have a nonzero cell type score. However, if anyMP=FALSE, both markers would have to be present in a cell for the cell type score to be nonzero.

In this example, we use anyMP=FALSE for monocytes to single out cells that are positive for both CD14 and CD16. We use anyMP=TRUE to select for T cells that are either CD4 or CD8 positive.

```
#compare ADT markers and cell types
rownames(seurat@assays$ADT)
```

```
## [1] "CD3-TotalSeqB"          "CD4-TotalSeqB"
## [3] "CD8a-TotalSeqB"        "CD14-TotalSeqB"
## [5] "CD15-TotalSeqB"        "CD16-TotalSeqB"
## [7] "CD56-TotalSeqB"        "CD19-TotalSeqB"
## [9] "CD25-TotalSeqB"        "CD45RA-TotalSeqB"
## [11] "CD45R0-TotalSeqB"      "PD-1-TotalSeqB"
## [13] "TIGIT-TotalSeqB"       "CD127-TotalSeqB"
## [15] "IgG2a-control-TotalSeqB" "IgG1-control-TotalSeqB"
## [17] "IgG2b-control-TotalSeqB"
```

```
rownames(seurat@assays$CAMML)
```

```
## [1] "B-cell" "Monocyte" "NK-cell" "T-cells"
```

```
#create CITE list
```

```
markers <- cbind(c(rownames(seurat),rownames(seurat)[2],rownames(seurat)[4]),  
  (rownames(seurat@assays$ADT)[c(8,4,7,2,6,3)]))  
citelist <- list()  
for (i in 1:length(rownames(seurat)))  
  citelist[[i]] <- markers[which(markers[,1]==rownames(seurat)[i]),2]  
}  
names(citelist) <- rownames(seurat)  
citelist
```

```
## $`B-cell`  
## [1] "CD19-TotalSeqB"  
##  
## $Monocyte  
## [1] "CD14-TotalSeqB" "CD16-TotalSeqB"  
##  
## $`NK-cell`  
## [1] "CD56-TotalSeqB"  
##  
## $`T-cells`  
## [1] "CD4-TotalSeqB" "CD8a-TotalSeqB"
```

```
#run ChIMP
```

```
seuratk <- ChIMP(seurat, citelist, anyMP = c(T,F,T,T))
```

```
#visualize the cell type scores
```

```
seurat.markers = FindAllMarkers(seuratk, assay="ChIMP", only.pos = TRUE)
```

```
## Calculating cluster 0
```

```
## Calculating cluster 1
```

```
## Calculating cluster 2
```

```
## Calculating cluster 3
```

```
## Calculating cluster 4
```

```
## Calculating cluster 5
```

```
## Warning in FindMarkers.default(object = data.use, slot = data.slot, counts =  
## counts, : No features pass logfc.threshold threshold; returning empty data.frame
```

```
## Calculating cluster 6
```

```
## Calculating cluster 7
```



```
## Calculating cluster 8

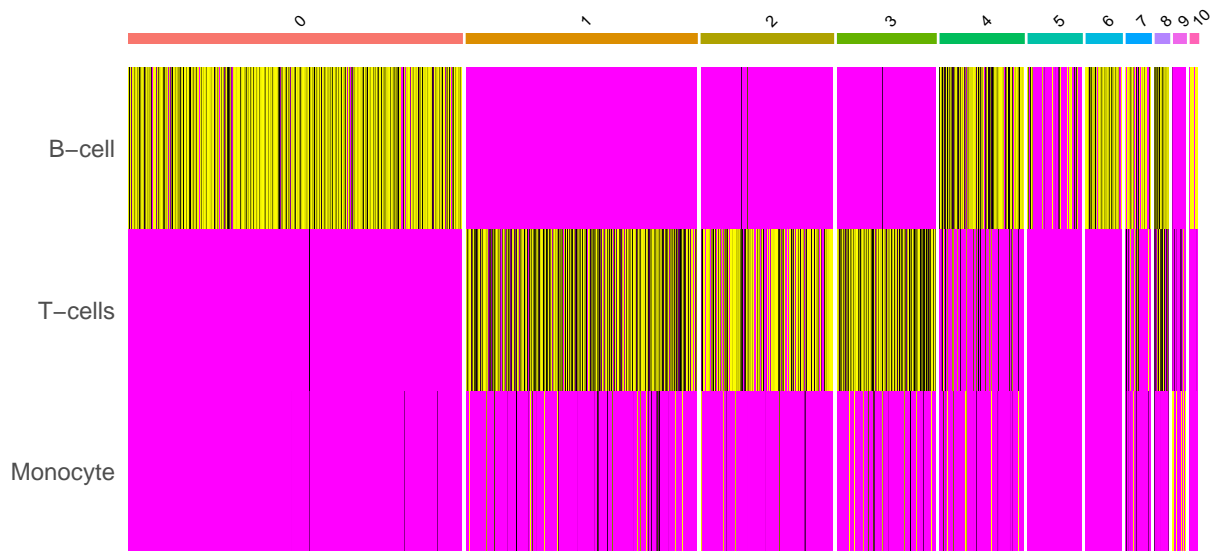
## Warning in FindMarkers.default(object = data.use, slot = data.slot, counts =
## counts, : No features pass logfc.threshold threshold; returning empty data.frame

## Calculating cluster 9

## Calculating cluster 10

## Warning in FindMarkers.default(object = data.use, slot = data.slot, counts =
## counts, : No features pass logfc.threshold threshold; returning empty data.frame
```

```
DefaultAssay(object = seuratk) = "ChIMP"
top.pathways <- seuratk.markers %>% group_by(cluster) %>% top_n(n = 3, wt = avg_log2FC)
DoHeatmap(seuratk, slot="data", features = top.pathways$gene,
          size=2, label=T, raster = F) + NoLegend()
```



Integrate CITE-seq via ChIMP into CAMML with Quantile Discretization

This example follows the same pipeline as the above example but uses a median discretization for CITE-seq instead of k-means for comparison.

```
#compare ADT markers and cell types
rownames(seurat@assays$ADT)
```

```
## [1] "CD3-TotalSeqB"          "CD4-TotalSeqB"
## [3] "CD8a-TotalSeqB"          "CD14-TotalSeqB"
## [5] "CD15-TotalSeqB"          "CD16-TotalSeqB"
## [7] "CD56-TotalSeqB"          "CD19-TotalSeqB"
## [9] "CD25-TotalSeqB"          "CD45RA-TotalSeqB"
## [11] "CD45R0-TotalSeqB"        "PD-1-TotalSeqB"
## [13] "TIGIT-TotalSeqB"         "CD127-TotalSeqB"
## [15] "IgG2a-control-TotalSeqB" "IgG1-control-TotalSeqB"
## [17] "IgG2b-control-TotalSeqB"
```

```
rownames(seurat@assays$CAMML)
```

```
## [1] "B-cell" "Monocyte" "NK-cell" "T-cells"
```

```
#create CITE list
```

```
markers <- cbind(c(rownames(seurat),rownames(seurat)[2],rownames(seurat)[4]),
  (rownames(seurat@assays$ADT)[c(8,4,7,2,6,3)]))
citelist <- list()
for (i in 1:length(rownames(seurat))) {
  citelist[[i]] <- markers[which(markers[,1]==rownames(seurat)[i]),2]
}
names(citelist) <- rownames(seurat)
citelist
```

```
## `$B-cell`
## [1] "CD19-TotalSeqB"
##
## `$Monocyte`
## [1] "CD14-TotalSeqB" "CD16-TotalSeqB"
##
## `$NK-cell`
## [1] "CD56-TotalSeqB"
##
## `$T-cells`
## [1] "CD4-TotalSeqB" "CD8a-TotalSeqB"
```

```
#run ChIMP
```

```
seuratq <- ChIMP(seurat, citelist, method = "q", anyMP = c(T,F,T,T))
```

```
#visualize the cell type scores
```

```
seurat.markers = FindAllMarkers(seuratq, assay="ChIMP", only.pos = TRUE)
```

```
## Calculating cluster 0
```

```
## Calculating cluster 1
```

```
## Calculating cluster 2
```

```

## Calculating cluster 3
## Calculating cluster 4
## Calculating cluster 5

## Warning in FindMarkers.default(object = data.use, slot = data.slot, counts =
## counts, : No features pass logfc.threshold threshold; returning empty data.frame

## Calculating cluster 6
## Calculating cluster 7
## Calculating cluster 8

## Warning in FindMarkers.default(object = data.use, slot = data.slot, counts =
## counts, : No features pass logfc.threshold threshold; returning empty data.frame

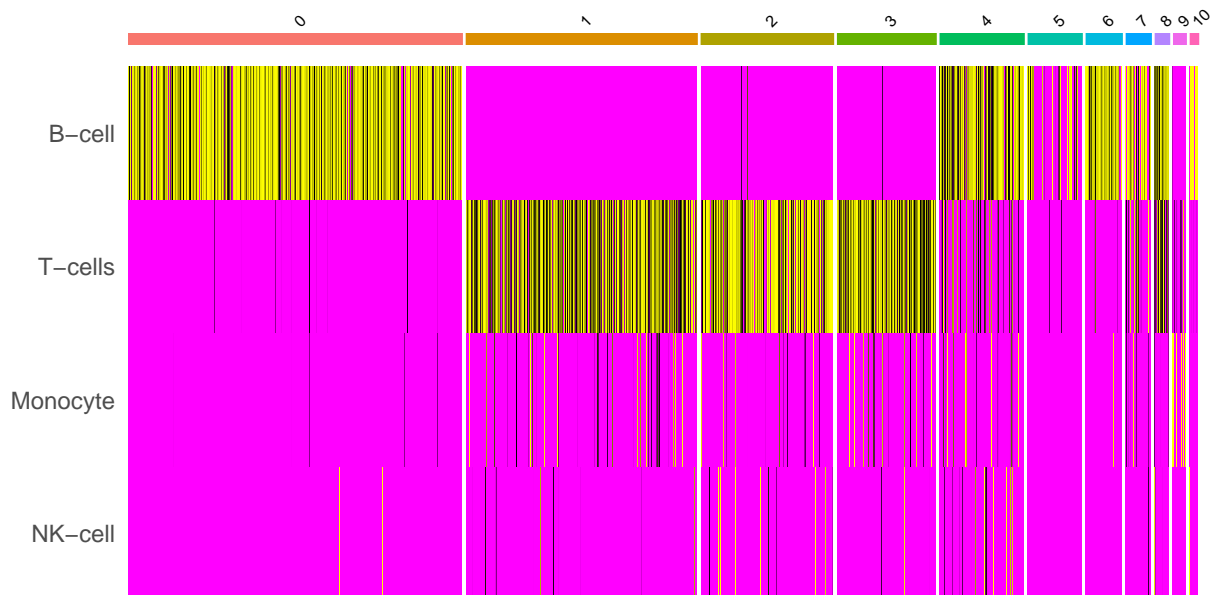
## Calculating cluster 9
## Calculating cluster 10

```

```

DefaultAssay(object = seuratq) = "ChIMP"
top.pathways <- seurat.markers %>% group_by(cluster) %>% top_n(n = 3, wt = avg_log2FC)
DoHeatmap(seuratq, slot="data", features = top.pathways$gene,
          size=2, label=T, raster = F) + NoLegend()

```



References

- Lawlor, Nathan, Djamel Nehar-Belaid, Jessica D.S. Grassmann, Marlon Stoeckius, Peter Smibert, Michael L. Stitzel, Virginia Pascual, Jacques Banchereau, Adam Williams, and Duygu Ucar. 2021. “Single Cell Analysis of Blood Mononuclear Cells Stimulated Through Either LPS or Anti-CD3 and Anti-CD28.” *Frontiers in Immunology* 12 (March): 636720. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2021.636720>.
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